

The Library of Congress'

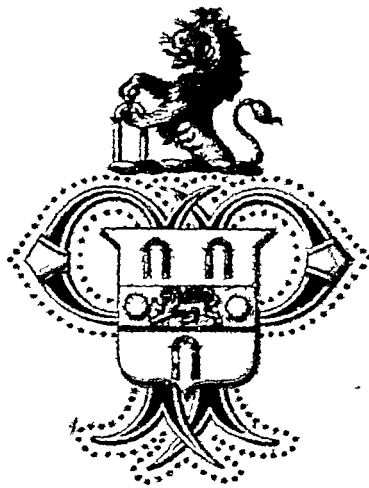
EARLY STATE RECORDS PROJECT

converted from the original microfilm held by the
Vincent C. Immel Law Library, Saint Louis University

through the generous support of a grant from the

Council on Library and Information Resources

This document contains handwritten text that may be partially illegible due to age, penmanship, or deterioration of the medium. LLMC has scanned the material in the same format and page order in which it is maintained in the source document taken from the collection "Records of the States of the United States of America, a microfilm compilation."



The Boston Coat of Arms.

Obtained in the Crusades.
Patented in England.

The Italian name was
Postonii

Princes of Italy from
the 10th Century till 1872.
When the last Prince
died in Venice, childless.
C. D. P.

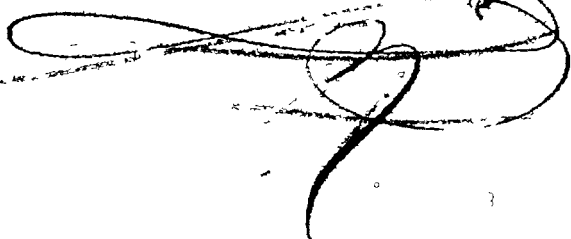
Charles D. Poston

Elizabethtown

Hardin County

Kentucky

1850.



Thursday Morning 21st November 1850
Left Elizabethton in the Loringville
Stage, and arrived there to supper
at the Franklin House with my old
Host Judge Lane, Governor of Hardin Co.
Friday 22^d. Called on Judge Senator
Underwood & obtained some letters of
introduction to California & attended
to some business in the City —
Saturday 23^d. Prepared for departure
and in the evening went on board
the "Oregon" Capt Montgomery for
New Orleans, in Company with
Sylvester Harris, & Thomas M. Irwin.
Destined to bound for California —
Obtained leave of the Captain to go
ashore and procuring a skiff, crossed
over to the Indiana side, and
called on an old friend and
relation, Miss Ely Hays who
entertained us agreeably as usual.
Played us "A health to the Old and bound"

Sunday 24 Left New Albany Wharf
about 10 o'clock with a very good
Company on board. We have no
gambling and but little drinking =
Had a very good day, sun, reading
Hunt Island, a little after dark
here we met with our first
accident "The Oregon" run over a
skiff with three men in it knocking
them all over, and one poor fellow
was drowned - The crew made
every effort to save him but his
time had come and he passed on
to another world with but short
time for shrift -

We have as passengers J. M. Hite &
family & W. Green & sister Acquaintance
from Bardonia Ky on their way
to New Orleans

Have spent the day in looking at
trying to learn a little Spanish
"Cuello to Invarition tree & green"
And what we need may see again.

Monday 25. Passed Vainville
early in the morning - landed at
Henderson. Several hours and
have made very slow progress.
Have read a chapter in the
Bible each day. I will try to
average that if not more
hereafter - Learning Spanish
is very difficult without a
teacher, and I almost despair of
accomplishing much. —

Had a fandango on board
tonight accompanied by very bad
music but little better dancing.
Harvey & Jose Arana represented
our crew in the dance.
Tuesday 26. Laid by nearly all
day taking on freight. —

Passed Shawnee town about dark.
Wednesday 27. Run again
early in the morning and
remained in that interesting
situation all day. —

Wednesday night having today,
for fog we tied up near the
"Cave in the Rock" on the Illinois
side of the River, and a number
of passengers concluded to go
in the Cave, so we procured a
torch & went to examine this
Curiosity of the Ohio River.

The entrance leads to a floor
150 feet long by 25 ft wide.

There is a second story containing
several apartments which is
reached through a very small
opening in the top of ceiling
of the first floor, and ascended
by a forked ladder which can
be drawn up after you.

This Cave is notorious as the
former harbor of a notorious gang
of robbers who murdered and
robbed flatboatmen on the
River traders to a great extent.
Their Chief or Captain was named

Mason, and the gang becoming
very troublesome the Governor
of Louisiana offered a large
reward for the apprehension
of Mason - He was delivered
over to justice by one Harp
from Kentucky, a worthy
Confederate in his crimes.

The Second Store, or entrance
could be maintained in defence
by a very small body of men
well prepared, against any number
that could be brought against
them.

After returning from our ramble,
the merry party of our Company
are getting up a dance and
I will close the evening by
bearing a lesson in Spanish
and reading my accustomed
Chapter in the Book of Books
Harris & Tom Awa lead off
in the fandango

Thursday 28. Made slow progress
as usual - laid at Paducah all
night -

Friday 29. Reached Cairo early
in the morning - Went on to Mill
Point where we lay all evening
taking on freight - ~~Shooting Pitts~~

Saturday, Sunday, Monday &
Tuesday drifted along down
the Mississippi without much
variety and Thursday night
reached New Orleans, making
the voyage in 10 days. The
same time it would have taken
to cross the Atlantic.

Wednesday 4th December
Went ashore at New Orleans
and took private boarding
at the corner of Pryor and
Carondelet Street kept in a
very quiet way by Mr. Randall.
Where we remained two days -

Friday 13, Dec We have remained
in New Orleans 10 days, awaiting
a vessel for Chagres. We have dis-
played our time in seeing the sights
and procuring information about
California and the best means of
reaching there. I have been
favored with much information by
the Merchants of the City and kindly
provided with letters of introduction
by Pickett Perkins & Co., Mathew Cuscut
Took dinner with Mr Perkins
Wednesday. Since that I have
been employed in outfitting
for the parties which is a very
important matter and having
landed in supplies and purchased
our tickets prepare embarking
on the Steamer "Ohio" Capt Schunk
for Chagres, via Havana, where
we will be transferred to the
Steamship Georgia.

Saturday 14. December 1850
Embarked on board the "Ohio"
early in the Morning and passed
the bar at the Mouth of the
Mississippi just in time to see
the sun sink in the sea -
Sunday 15. I woke with some
slight symptoms of sea sickness
hitched my tin can on the side
of my berth and disposed of
the surplus bile -

This day we realized the monotony
of the sea; but one small
sail being descried all day
In the evening three black whales
came alongside spouting forth
but they were small ones and
not the kind for sperm oil
Monday we had a smooth
sea and fair weather and
a little after dark came in
view of the revolving triangular
light of the tower of "Morro."

Castle at Havana, estimated to
be 40 or 50 Miles distant and
about 10 O'clock at night came
to a near view; but these jealous
Spaniards will not permit a
foreign ship to enter their ports
after sunset; so we had to
stand off and on till morning.
Monday 16 Went on deck early,
in the morning and had a
magnificent view of Morro Castle,
the City and harbor of Havana
with bands of music each side
and flags flying. We exchanged
signals with the Sentinel and
steamed into the harbor.
The Georgia from New York and
Pacific from Chagres, which were
to connect with us here made
good their time in the early
part of the day and gave us
the congratulatory view of three
American Steamships all from

different ports making almost
Clockwork Connection in a
foreign harbor.

There are 4. Men of War and 2
War Steamships lying at Anchor
in the Harbor besides several
smaller Crafts and it is estimated
that there are forty thousand
Spanish troops now quartered on
the Island. Ten thousand of
No. 100 men man the fortifications in
and around Havana and it
will become the Spanish Government
to guard the last relic of her im-
mense possessions in the New World
as its revenues are immense
yielding to the Government of Old
Spain nearly Twenty Millions per annum.

Having been transferred with our
baggage to the Georgia we embarked
on one of the thousand gondolas
plying around for the City of Havana
and here my dreams of Southern
beauty magnificence and Climate were

fully realized

We landed in a long shed alongside
of which the small craft were moored
and making our way into the City
first came in view of the Plaza de
Armas, a large ornamented parade
ground full of shrubbery, statuary,
fountains and forming the front
to the Governors Palace an elegant
structure occupying a full square
and constructed in the gorgeous style
of architecture combining Castle and
Palace peculiar to Spanish taste.
We made our way to Dominicks
procured some excellent refreshments
preparatory to a long perambulation.
We next visited the Prado outside of
the Wall of the City and the most
beautiful Walk I have ever seen -
There are six rows of trees of various
kinds, the most symmetrical of which
is the Palm, running the length of
half a mile with a smoothly paved
road between each row, affording

A Cool umbrageous shade to the
lounge, and a delightful promenade
to the stranger. — This is the pleasure-
ground of the Habaneros, where
the Mustachioed Seniors and
Closely veiled Senoritas exchange
Salutations from sunset until a
late hour of the balmy night. —

We visited the great Cathedral
Containing many paintings, figures,
and gaudy representations, which
were all Greek to us — We were told
An urn on one side of the Altar
Contained the Sacred Ashes of the
immortal Discoverer, Columbus and
were shown another apartment which
Contained the Chains with which
he was bound and taken in dis-
grace, and Captivity to Spain —

The Cathedral is Barracks on
one side and is constantly guarded
by a large number of Soldiers
a fit emblem of the Military and
Religious despotism which has

away characterised the policy of
Old Spain — At night we visited
the Pacou Theatre, the finest House
used for Theatrical performances on the
side the Atlantic, containing a
Parquette and four tiers of boxes
besides a lobby — The Performance
was a Spanish Opera, which was
very well performed as well as
we could see for our hearing did
us very little good in this language.
The Houses here partake of the old
Moorish style, being all Stone with
Marble floors from bottom to top
the ground floor being used as a
Stable and Carriage house the second
for dining and sitting apartments
third and generally the top for
sleeping rooms — Every House may
be easily converted into a very strong
Castle of defence in case of an
insurrection of Slaves or a Invasion.
The Streets are very narrow and
consequently shady and cool.

The Pleasure Carriage or Vehicle.
Used here is almost universal and
is called a "Volante" resembling an
American gig. Only the wheels are a
long way behind and the shaft
a long way before and pulled
generally by one horse or mule or
by two in tandem not driven but
directed by a negro in livery with
boots covering his thighs and spurs
a foot long. There are more of
these vehicles in Havana than
drays in New Orleans. Every-
body rides in Havana —
Nobody is allowed to pass the gate
after 9 o'clock at night and
having overstayed our time we took
lodging at the Washington House
where we had a cot and one sheet
on the top of the House for one
peso in advance, the pleasure of
hearing the landlady speak good
English being the great compensation
with some of our company =

Wednesday 18. Not being yet
Satisfied with the beauties of Havana
Swan & myself with our faithful friend
Daniel of color, took a boat for
Havanna and spent another day
examining its rich & beautiful beauties

We found many relics of antiquity
beautiful groves, fine monuments
and gushing fountains to claim
our admiration and feed our senses
In the evening we determined on
a visit to the Governor's garden about
two miles from the City out Paeon
Street the fashionable drive of
Havanna and having examined
the public grounds applied to
the General Armes on duty for
admission to the private garden
or sanction of the Captain General
which he complied with in the name
of dinero (money) as we came out
We had spent about an hour in
this delightful retreat full of
flowers, fountains, nurseries

Swamp and running brooks, and
had plucked some of the brightest
flowers; when a whole posse of
Gen Armes and guards came running
to us and motioning us to a remote
part of the garden jabbering at
a furious rate - we following their
direction but finding nothing to
look at started back but saw
the Captain General and Suite
had come out to take the evening
visit and had only time to see
that de grutary and lady borne
in a palanquin when we
needed no further explanation
but readily followed our guides
who were scared much worse
than we to a remote postern
gate where we were shored out
without even a demand for "dinero"
and had to make a circuitous
route around a wall and over fences
back to the City, when we lost
very little time in taking a boat

And owing to our ship feeling
much safer under our flag than
on shore with a bayonet in rear
anyway we turned and frequently
in close proximity to our Coats tails.
Thursday 19. Dispatched letters
and papers home by the Ohio and
Pacific and at 12 O'clock left the
harbor of Havana in the Steamer
Georgia for Chagres with a very
fair prospect of a rough voyage
and bad weather —

Wednesday 24 December 1850 Arrived
Anchored in the Steamship Georgia in the
harbor of the town of Chagres under
a very rough sea which we have
had incessantly since leaving Cape
San Antonio on the West end of
Cuba — The Southern trade winds
have about this time succeeded
the place of the nor westers which
have been blowing since the
equinox in September.

Our vessel rolled and rocked for three days like a log on the water and we all had the sea sickness awfully. Harry went on deck and ever he could take a gun and crop the planks alone before he would return by sea. Having made all our preparations for landing at the town of Chapre, among the most important of which were some boxes and baskets of provisions for the fluid portion of which we are indebted to our provisioning in New Orleans and for the meats & more substantial edibles we are indebted to our intrigue with the Steward of the Steamer Georgia who has had the run of our Custom for meals in the Cabin during the voyage as the ship is much crowded. We engaged a boat to take us to shore at the rate of Ten Dollars for a party of six which we esteemed very high at first but by the time we had rowed some three miles over the sea

heaving and surging billows to be paid
the happy boatman cheerfully and
in our hearts thanked the dispenser of
all good for our deliverance from
the stormy seas.

The Harbor of Chaparral is an open
roadstead where the Steamships
were riding at anchor when we
arrived.

On Approaching the town of Chaparral
from the sea the first object of importance
in view is the Maritime Old Castle of
San Lorenzo, which was built by the
Spaniards some three hundred years
ago. - The fortifications are well
laid out and fully equal in strength
to the Moro Castle at Havana, but
presenting an entirely opposite appearance
whilst that is bristling with Cannon,
Soldiers and the ready preparations
for active warfare this is covered
with the luxuriant spontaneous verdure
of the tropical climate which Sansoning

its lofty walls and hangs in beautiful
frescoes from the Mop Covered to way.
The Cannons are yet pointing from
their ancient port holes, but neither
soldiers nor munitions are at hand
and one solitary sentinal only remains
to tell the legendary tales of the
picturesque ruins - This Castle was
once taken by the Irish Pirate Morgan
who extended his depredations to
Panama and the Southern Sea -
The town of Old Chagres lays in the
left hand side of the mouth of the
River forming the little harbor here
and is composed entirely of bamboo
huts with that. roofs covered with
cane thatched over for a roof and
resemble more an old fashioned
stockyard than a village. The House
of the Alcalde forms the exception
being a large frame edifice with
green window blinds and situated
and constructed in good taste -

The American or North Side of the River
presents quite an appearance of comfort
being more neatly constructed since
the emigration to California taught
these hitherto primitive people the
advantages of contact with a
Civilization and promoted their comfort.

The throng of people on the American
Side resemble more the picture of an
Oriental Mart or Caravanarai than
anything else I have ever seen.

Thousands of California Adventurers
were thrown around and jammed into
this miserable hole awaiting passage
either way - There are numerous
Hotels here both out door and
in doors, some of the best being
dignified with the high sounding
names of Empire City Hotel, Mayhew
and several others of equal note -

The gaming table seemed to be doing
a flourishing business at Monte
Roulette and many strange games.

We were soon satisfied with looking
on at these mild scenes and
engaged a canoe to come along
side and take on our baggage
for our ascent up the Chagres River
to Gorgona or Cruces, if the water
would permit, having selected for
our conveyance up the River the "Jenny
Lind" commanded by Captain Gasey.
Borne from the bleak region of Sweden
and fitted by two Carriers - One a Spaniard
the other a Native of St. Domingo -
Having made a fairway, stowage of our
baggage, provisions, and persons on board
we set out about 2 O'clock in the morning
for our ascent up the Chagres River.
We proceeded about Ten miles up the
River and were enchanted with the
delightful and luxuriant scenery with
which Nature has fringed and adorned
its banks, with a most lavish and
prodigal hand. The foliage on the banks
is impenetrable for man or beast and

hang in Continued and unchanging
profusion and bloom in perennial
verdure bearing spontaneously the
choicest fruits and flowers -

These groves are filled with the
most melodious songsters, of gay
and beautiful plumage, whilst
buzzing and humming in the air
were Buzzards, Pelicans, & many other
birds with which we are not familiar.

The Current here is deep and swollen
and the River about 150 yards wide.
About 5 miles up we came to a
sequestered little Cove from which
came a Spring of the Native Water
much resembling in taste & smell
Mineral Water with decayed vegetation.

At about sunset we reached the
Village of Gatoon a very handsome
town containing about 100 huts and
one American Hotel -

Having taken our supper we
followed the Sound of Music.

And soon reached a Tandango, as
it was, Christmas eve! — We
saw nothing very interesting in their
celebrated dance and soon returned
to our boat where we made beds
of our blankets & clothes and laid
down to sleep.

Early Christmas morning we were
aroused from our slumbers by the
firing of big guns, and found
the Tandango in full blast as
they had danced all night keeping
up their miserable music which
with the chattering their distant
relatives the baboons & monkeys that
kept up on the other side all
night had given us very little
opportunity for repose —

We started at 3 o'clock AM and
reached Do Hermas a
small village 10 miles further
where we took breakfast &
procured a fresh supply of

of Christmas day and many
a Whirling Pelican took his last
swoop at the morning fire of
Our Stirred Harris -

We passed a very pleasant day
giving guests partaking of the
good cheer we had provided
in the Boat - I took my
duty shirts in tow & for the
first time stretched over a Blue
flannel Checked shirt -

At evening we reached "Pamoa
Pamoa" where we laid all night
Here we saw a very beautiful
grove of Palm trees filled with
Chattering Parrots & Parquets,
Thursday 26 We went to
Palenquilla to breakfast
Palo Blanco to dinner and
stopped at San Pablo for the
night - Here the house is kept
by two able Senoritas - One of
them for a few Compliments

gave me a glass of Anisette
Cordial and put a kitten
into my hat —

Friday Morning Jesse Brown
said we could walk to
Gorgona 2 miles & a half; but
the boat would have to go
around a long ways; so
we all went ashore for a
walk; but had a sorry time
of it before we reached
Gorgona, becoming mystified
in the trackless paths of the
country we were only able
to extricate ourselves by
hiring an "hombre" to pilot
us to Gorgona which place
we reached at 10 o'clock
after a walk of 10 miles.
At Gorgona we stopped at
the "Irving House" at the price
of \$2.75 a day but enjoyed
a very good rest and good eating
we next obtained a receipt for

to Panama at 10¢ a pound.
And as the price of Riding Mules
was \$20, Concluded to try
and walk to Panama.
Saturday May 28. We started
from Yagoua by day break a
party of six. With an 'homme'
for a guide on our way over
the Mountains to Panama.
We walked bravely on till the
heat of the day, when we
rested at the little brooks and
rivulets on the Road, very often
the water was pure and good
coming from its Mountain
source over a rocky bottom
and crossing our pathway.
Every 2 or 3 Miles. At 2 O'clock
we came into the old Military
Road leading from Cruces to
Panama and at 4 O'clock
passed the gates of the Acacento
City an hour ahead of our
Mules. 28 Miles in 10 hours.

3
Sunday 29. Dear - Rose from
a refreshing sleep at the
Mansion House, and prepared
for seeing the sights in Panama
which as our baggage had not
arrived was a very short ope-
ration and dropped in Pants Cut
off and stuck in the boot legs
without any suspender, Vest or Coat
A blue flannel shirt none of the
cleanest we went to hear high
Mass in the Grand Cathedral,
Panama opposite on boarding
House on the Grand Plaza -
Saw Wade & John Larue
talked over old times -
After dinner we went to the
Bull fight outside the wall
where some five thousand were
collected to witness the National
Amusement, but it was not
the noble sport we read of
We noticed the same Priests who
had officiated at Mass

There was also a great deal of
mening to some cock fighting
the Senoritas came out to
encourage the games by their
presence - So they kept the
Sabbath in this Ancient City
of Paracura, in New Grenada.
Monday & Tuesday 30 & 31 Dec We
packed as best we could in a town
where it was decreed we should
eat our peck of dirt and found it
difficult to obtain anything better
Wednesday. January 1857.

We embarked on board of the
Steamship "Republic" bound for
San Francisco with a small
number of passengers not more
than 50 which gave us hope of
having an abundance of room
and a pleasant voyage -
which we realised to be
much more comfortable than
we had anticipated -

Sunday 12 January 1857.

Having Come to Anchor in the Harbor of Acapulco we were blessed with the privilege of passing a day on shore and very gladly availed ourselves of the liberty after being cooped up on a Steamer for 11 days.

The entrance to the harbor of Acapulco is very narrow - Commanded by an old Fort - Well planned, which would be very formidable if manned and supplied with Mmunition.

The Town of Acapulco is one of the Oldest in the Pacific Coast and pleasantly situated on the Bay of that name affording pleasant and safe Anchorage for a hundred or more Vessels -

The town is surrounded on the East Side by a very high range of Mountains through which the road leads to the City of Mexico.

The future importance of this place
can be looked to as ~~interesting~~ ^{interesting} for
in seeking a Crossing from Ocean
to Ocean it passes, Claim of no
mean importance, the distance from
here across to Vera Cruz through the
City of Mexico is less than 600 Miles,
and passengers are now sent across
in 10 to 15 days, passing through
Climate and Country far superior
to the unhealthy passage of the Isthmus
of Panama, and in return I should
prefer this to any other route now
established. The Market here is
well supplied with meat, poultry, eggs,
vegetables, and tropical fruits in abun-
dances and at moderate prices.

Having passed a very pleasant day
on shore we again went aboard
our steamer for the conclusion of
our voyage to San Francisco.
Monday 13 Jan'y. One of
our passengers, Mr. North

Person who had been sick for several days with the Panama fever died at 10. AM and was buried at Sea.

Thursday evening 28th January 1857.
about 4 o'clock in the evening
Passed the "Golden Gate" and
entered the bay of San Francisco

Anchored at Larry Wharf
by San Francisco and a little
after dark came ashore and
wandered about the famous
City of San Francisco,

Took Supper at Delmonico,
which cost us from \$2.00 to
\$5 each according to our
appetites; and after
wandering about until we
were wearied out looking
through the splendid
Saloons & Gambling
Booth novel scenes as we
had never witnessed before
took lodgings at the

Union Hotel, where we
procured a Cat to sleep
on without any attendance
for the very reasonable sum
of \$3.50. each

Friday 24. June took private
leaving with Capt. John Price
and Son; whom I had met
at St. Joseph the last Spring
when they were preparing to
start across the Plains

Tuesday 5th February 1851.
Rented a room of Mr
Kippany Sacramento Street
and having furnished it with
a little outfit set up for
myself (House of Hiram Grymes.)

Monday 17th February 1851.
Commenced Duty as Chief Clerk
in my office, Custom House
Port of San Francisco, Cal

Friday 21. October 1857

This being the Anniversary of the day I left Home for California I have been looking over the Minutes I made at that time and indulging in the attendant reflections over the past year.

Since the 1st of February my life has been very even & monotonous having been engaged in the same service which I then commenced without suffering any of the vicissitudes so consequent to this Country - being pleasantly engaged without seeing much of the World or travelling any - it is difficult to realise how fast the time has passed away except on account of my absence from Home and my Family & friends, which makes it seem an age since I left; but a little time =

Remained in San Francisco
attending to my official duties
1851:1852:1853- Engaged in some
real estate enterprises, and gained
some little money in addition to my
salary; but sent the most of it
home to my family and relations.

On the 23^d December 1853. the
United States Government made a
treaty with Mexico by which we
acquired the territory known as
Arizona, the ostensible consideration
being Ten Millions Dollars -

This seeming to open a new field
of operations: I sailed for Sonora
on the British bark "Zoraida"
with a Company of about twenty
five men and arrived in the
Port of Guaymas on the 14th
day of January 1854. - - -

We registered at the American
Consulate as American Citizens

After examining the State of
Sonora somewhat we explored
the Western part of the territory of
Arizona, as far North as the
Gila River. The hostile Apaches
and absence of resources in the
Country made further exploration
impossible; so we followed the
Gila River to its junction with
the Colorado, at Fort Yuma,
and made camp in the Delta.

We here surveyed and founded
a town in the hot month of
August with the thermometer at
120° in the shade, amidst the
torments of Mosquitoes, flies, reptiles, &c.
We crossed the desert on mules and
arrived at San Diego, California
in September where we took
steamer for San Francisco —
At San Francisco we sold the
location of Colorado City for \$10,000.

No 1.

San Francisco 15. August 1854

This is to certify that
Charles D. Boston is entitled to
One twentieth part of a certain tract
of land at the junction of the Gila
and Colorado Rivers containing about
936. acres conveyed to the undersigned
in Trust by George J. Hooper, George A
Johnson, Lewis D. J. Leager, Henry Rurch
James Porter, Isaac Lamer and Julius
Schachewski Preemptors on the same,
under date of 3^d August 1854, which is
contemplated to be laid off as a City
to be called "Colorado City"

John H. Lamm
German Christen
Charles D. Boston

Trustees

signed & acknowledged
in presence of

A. G. Randall

At this time I received a letter
from my Father in law and the
friend of my youth, Samuel Hayscraft
calling me home on account of
the imminent danger of my wife's death.
Returned by way of the Isthmus
of Nicaragua to New Orleans
and thence by rail through
the Southern States to Kentucky
where I arrived the latter part
of the year 1854—

In 1855 Went to Washington City
during the Session of Congress
and after its adjournment to
New York City arranging for the
exploration and occupation of
"Arizona".

In the Spring of 1856:—
Started from Cincinnati, Ohio;
as an agent of the "Sonora
Exploring and Mining Company"
with the rank of Colonel
and Commandante. —
(See Sonora Reports in this box &c)

Emfilled at San Antonio Texas,
with Mules Ambulances, Wagon &c
And arrived at El Paso Texas
(Paso del Norte) the first July 1856.
Remained about a month on the
Rio Grande examining Mines in
the Organ Mountains, and then
resumed our journey across
Arriving at the Ancient and
honorable Pueblo of Tucson in
the month of August in time
to attend the Annual feast of
San Augustine, the patron Saint
of the Pueblo of Tucson

Established head quarters at
Tubac, an abandoned Spanish
Presidio, fifty Miles South of
Tucson in September 1856. =

Made a journey with wagon to
Yuma for Supplies Consuming
the rest of the year 1856 =

Celebrated Christmas day at Tubac.

Purchased the estate of Arivaca
or "La Aribae" in December 1856.
from Tomas & Ignatio Ortiz, the
Owners of record who were
then living, for the sum of Ten
Thousand Dollars in gold —
The year 1857. was spent in
exploring Southern Arizona,
opening mines, building houses,
erecting machinery etc etc
Amidst all the dangers and
difficulties incident to the
settlement of a New Country =

At the close of 1857. I was at
my request relieved of charge of
the business in Arizona by General
Samuel P. Heintzelman President
of the Company and made the
journey Overland in Caches,
Very much depressed in health
on account of the ulceration
of the cornea of the left eye —

~~ca 1000~~ Went to New York with
my wife, daughter, and sister in law
and took up our abode at Dr.
Traller's health establishment on
Laight St. near St. Johns Park -
Remained in New York as an
invalid with an invalid family
all of the year 1858: precluded
from attending to business on
account of my eye and general debility
In 1859. Resumed attention to
business; and in October returned
to Arizona in charge of the
Operations; with Col. Samuel
Cott of Hartford Connecticut, as
President of the Company. —
1860. Remained in Arizona
conducting the business successfully
1861. The Civil War commenced
when the troops were withdrawn
from the Territory and the Indians
and Mexicans destroyed the
business, killing most of the employees.

In the Autumn of 1861. made a journey on Mule back from Arizona to California with a few Servants and Raphael Pumpelly the only surviving engineer of the various Companies, under my Control. Came by Steamer from San Francisco via Panama to New York, and thence home to Kentucky at the beginning of the Civil War.

Remained my family to New York where we remained at Doctor Taylors in 38th St the year 1862 =

In 1863. Came to Washington and joined my old friend General McIntosh as Volunteer Aid on the South side of the Potomac.

Did not remain long in the Military Service; but returned to Washington and assisted in the Organization of a Territorial Government for Arizona =

Appointed "Superintendent of Indian Affairs" for Arizona by President Lincoln and returned in 1863. Crossing the plains in Coaches via Salt Lake City to San Francisco, and thence to Los Angeles, Yuma, and Arizona.

An account of this journey may be found in a book called "Wanderings in the Apache Country" by J. Ross Browne my companion & friend.

In 1864: I was elected Delegate to Congress from Arizona. —

It was a matter of some pride to be elected the first Delegate to Congress from a Territory which I had had so much to do with creating, and was the principal man in organizing — Moreover the Mileage was \$7,200: and the Salary \$5000! which all went in expenses &c.

During the Session of the 38th
Congress my bust was taken by
Clark Mills, (with the other Members)
by Order of Congress, and I
insert a photograph by Brady
taken at the Meridian of life.

I kept house on Massachusetts
Avenue, between 11. & 12th Streets
and enjoyed the honors of office.

During my term in Congress I
Sent my nephew James C. Boston
to the West Point Military Academy
and my daughter Sarah Lee Boston
to Miss Boston's boarding school
in New York - Also presented
Abraham Lincoln a silver
inkstand illustrating Arizona
which has become historical.

At the conclusion of my
term in Congress I entered into
partnership with Judge Charles
T. Botts in the practice of law,
and had offices in Plant
Building Cor 15th St + New York Ave.
During my stay in Washington
I handled the "Lower California"
Concession, raising one hundred
thousand dollars for the
Mexican Government at the time
of their utmost need. —
They have never compensated me.

In 1867 - I made the tour of Europe, visiting the exposition in Paris, writing a brief sketch of the trip; which was published under the head of "Europe in the Summer time". Returned to Washington in the Autumn and passed the Winter at the Capital — In 1868. was appointed "Commissioner to Asia" to investigate and report upon "Immigration & Irrigation". Accompanied the Hon. J. Ross Browne who was Minister to China, and sailed from San Francisco in June on the Steamer "Japan". Captain Lane — stopping awhile in Japan, and proceeding to Shanghai whence we proceeded to Peking — where we had the honor of being received by Prince Kung the Acting Emperor and being feasted by the Ambassadors.

We made a journey together over
the great Wall into Inner Mongolia
and returned to Peking whence
I came back to Shanghai and
thence up the Yang Tse Kiang
as far as Hankow, traversing China.
Afterwards along down the Coast
to the British Island of Hong Kong
Macao, Whampoa, Canton etc.

At all places where there was
a Vice Roy I was received with
the usual salute, and polite attention.

In a book written by my friend
Punpelly called "Across America
and Asia" you will find a
near counterpart of my travels
from Hong Kong I took steamer
to Singapore Java and Ceylon,
thence up the Coast by Madras
to Calcutta and from Calcutta
by rail and otherwise through
British India Cashmere & Persia.

1869. I arrived in Egypt
via the Red Sea in time to see
the opening of the Suez Canal -
a great international event -
Visited the Pyramids of Egypt
undoubtedly the greatest Structure
of the kind upon earth -
Crossed over to the Holy Land
and visited the Sacred Scenes
and from Constantinople took
Steamer through the Mediterra-
nean stopping at all Ports; -
and arrived at Marseilles
Then Marseilles to Paris in
time to Celebrate my birthday
20th April with old friends.
Remained in Paris all of 1869 -
In 1870. made a short visit to
New York and Washington and
returned to London June 1870
where I remained until
1876. engaged in Many Ways.

Charles D. Poston,

Counsellor at Law,

47, Finsbury Circus,
London, E.C.

(United States)

In addition to the law business, which was fairly good; as there was no other American law office in London, I received a salary of £10. a week as Assistant Editor of a Newspaper and wrote many articles for magazines, etc. etc. A book written during my stay in London called "The Parsees or Zoroastrians of India" has an appendix giving a copy of some Newspaper Correspondence; but only a small portion of my Newspaper Correspondence has ever been preserved and is now lost.

Take it altogether my sojourn
in London forms one of the
happiest epochs of my life -

I liked the people and they liked
me; and treated me well, -

There was no social discord
in the Society I kept - they all
belonged to the same class; -
and there was never any clash. -

You generally knew who you
were going to meet at a dinner,
or entertainment, and were
never introduced to anybody
without mutual consent -

Moreover London is the most
healthy City in the World for body
and mind, and as for learning,
everything is concentrated in
London and England. -

If I had not been an American
with national and family ties
at home I should have remained
in Old England all my life.

As the "Centennial Exhibition" was coming on at Philadelphia and I could scarcely postpone it until the next "Centennial" - I celebrated my last birthday with my English friends and engaged passage on the "Cunard steamer "Scythia" - and left London on Saturday 22^d April 1876 at 7.30 A.M. for Liverpool, and went aboard. Frankly the agent provided me a stateroom to myself for £25. And the voyage was pleasant. We arrived at New York the first of May and the green shores of my native land looked charming! Central Park had improved amazingly. The boys at the "Travelers Club" gave me a public dinner of welcome, and I was really glad to be home again -

On the fifth of May I went to Philadelphia to commence my attendance on the Centennial and stopped at my old Hotel the "St Pierre" House in Broad St. As I had no official position at home it came in very well that I had a "Commissaire" from my London newspaper as "Correspondent" and with this and the favor of some old friends I procured passes for the great American Exposition. I spoke in the plural because I had undertaken the charge of a lady whom I had known abroad Mrs. John Bigelow, wife of the Ex-Minister of the United States to France, and now Secretary of State of the State of New York; and I must say my charge proved a very pleasant and faithful companion during the Campaign —

~~one~~ ~~exhibition~~ having been 'done'
as far as we were concerned
we returned to New York the
first of July and after celebrating
the glorious fourth by spending
the day in the Academy of Arts!
We went up the Hudson to Mrs
Bigelow's Country ~~House~~ near
West Point to take a rest —

After a week or two rest and
recruiting we went to Saratoga
and remained till the close of
the season; about 1. September.

I had never taken any part in
an American political Campaign
but Mr & Mrs Biocloco persuaded
me to go into the Campaign of 1876.
promising that I should have
the appointment of Consul-General
~~of~~ the United States at London
if their party succeeded; and I
telegraphed Fildens letter of
acceptance to my newspaper in London.

It is a matter of public history
that Tilden did not get to
Washington as President and
I did not go Consul General to London

During the electoral Contest it
was necessary to have a Confidential
agent at the Capital, and I
was sent with a "cypher" to give
the news of proceedings in Washg^h.

I remained all the winter of
1876: in Washington making an
occasional visit to New York & Albany.

After the great Contest was
decided I accepted the Appoint-
ment of "Register of the United
States Land Office in Arizona,"
and returned to my old Territory
after a long absence in many lands.

I left Washington sometime in
May 1877: and going by home to
see and take leave of my poor
paralyzed wife and her good parents.
Went to Memphis to see a sister

On the way to Arizona I stopped
at Fort Stockton Texas to
see my daughter Sarah Lee
who had married Dr. Benjⁿ
H. Pope, a Surgeon in the
United States Army while
I was in Paris. They had
three children born to them
Gustavus Dibrell Pope
Charles Stockton Pope and
Saxton Temple Pope —

It was a strange place
to meet my daughter and
grandchildren

They used for a bath house
a spring I had bathed in
during my expedition in 1856.

The boys are fine looking
intelligent little fellows
and seem to be well cared for
I gave Gus. a "mohur" brought from India.

^{the negroes}
The location of the Land Office
in Arizona a little town on the
Gila River near the Pima Village,
Containing at most 500 Souls
(such as they were) and you may
imagine it was a severe contrast
with London, Warrington, New York &c
There was not much occupation
in the land office, and not much
pay (very like the negro preaching)
and to while away the time I
made a book in verse called
"Apacheland," which was
published by Bancroft & Co
San Francisco; but the Author
will scarcely, like Howard have
Seven Cities Contending for his birthplace.
Idleness is the devil's Cushion, and
I really had nothing to do, and no
library at hand to aid me in
writing a serious book; so it
had to be made from imagination
but is founded on fact—

During my stay at Florence
I prepared a tomb at Primrose
Hill a "butte" north of the Gila
River in Pinal County, Arizona
where I expect to be buried -

The Butte is a natural
monument about the size
and height of the pyramid
of Cheops in Egypt -

There is a shaft sunk
thirty feet in the solid rock
for a tomb, a road made
to the top of the hill, and
a well dug on the south side

I may make some other
improvements before I die
if means and time justify.

I did not get along very smoothly
with the Secretary of the Interior
Charles Schuyler in regard to the Land
Office business in Arizona and
had the privilege of offering my
resignation, which was promptly
sent by telegraph, and accepted
by the President; and I went
on a visit to San Francisco
consuming the rest of the year
1878 and passed the Christmas
with old friends at San Diego.
Returned to Arizona in 1879
and occupied myself with
private affairs; endeavoring to
(distil Cucumbers out of Moonbeams)
that is get money out of Spanish
and Mexican Land Grants, or
Arizona Silver Mines, with Silver
selling at less than 100¢ per oz =
The consequence was not a
very abundant amount of prosperity.

On the 26th February 1884—
My wife died in Washington
with her daughter and only child
My B. F. Pope Wife of D. Pope U.S.A.

My wife had been paralysed on
the 21. February 1851—making
thirty three years (the average of
human life) suffering with this
incurable affliction; which she
endured with patience, fortitude,
and even cheerfulness—

It had been the Sorrow of My life;
As we had grown up from children
together and were most affectionately
attached to each other.—

After this event I was offered the
United States Consular Agency
at Nogales, a little town on the
Sonora Railway, on the boundary
line between Mexico and the
United States, and lived there
a couple of years.—

Not done!

~~in 1867~~. I was appointed
Military Agent of the United States
and ordered to El Paso, Texas,
to remain pending a dispute
with Mexico, and passed the
time very agreeably with old
friends on the Rio Grande -
In 1888. I came from El Paso
to Chicago on some Mexican
Mining business and remained
a while in the City by the lake;
gravitating to Washington at the
Meeting of Congress ^(50th) where I
occupied myself with private
affairs and in public affairs
stimulating an action by Congress
on the subject of "Irrigation"
for which see Agricultural
Report for 1867. and subsequent
reports - it is a great subject -

By referring to the Agricultural Report for 1867 = you will see the first official report made on the subject of "Irrigation"; published by the government, and the first Act was to grant an Appropriation of \$150:000. to build an Irrigating Canal in Arizona, obtained by me in the 38th Congress, when I delivered a speech on the subject.

It is estimated that a System of Irrigation will double the productive power of the United States, and provide for a population of a thousand millions in a hundred years!!!

In 1889 - in Washington I
found this book in a box of
books left by my daughter
Mrs Pope with Mrs Stevenson
Rock Creek and have occupied
a few leisure hours in writing
over the original pencil marks,
and bringing it up to date -
not with any accuracy of detail,
for that is impossible after so long
a time, but giving the general
outlines, more for the benefit
of my grandsons than anybody else.

Occupied leisure time in Washg.
Writing a book or lecture styled
"Lecture on Learning."

By Charles D. Boston of Arizona
addressed to the "Young Gentlemen
of the University of Arizona."
Which may survive me; or it may not?

1890

Filed a claim in the
United States Senate
against the Government
of the United States
for \$1,279,750. —
One million
Two hundred seventy
Nine thousand
Seven hundred and
fifty dollars on
account of Indian
depredations com-
mitted in Arizona on
the property of the
"Arizona Mining Co."
The Company transferred
me the claim with a
Deed to "Arivaca,"
Mines lands etc etc

2^d January 1890
H. (See Records)

The twenty fourth Conclave of the Knights Templars of Freemasonry in America assembled at Washington on the 8th October 1889. and passed the Week in Celebrating The Masonry.

There are in round numbers 80,000. Knights Templars in the U.S. 600,000. Master Masons, and 150,000. Royal Arch Masons —

This is indeed a formidable Army of Men, whose lives are dedicated to works of morality, charity, virtue, and chivalry.

The Mysteries of Freemasonry are confined to the Craft, but are of undoubted antiquity, long antedating the building of Solomon's Temple in Jerusalem.

I should strongly advise my grandsons to become Freemasons.

A good Freemason must necessarily be a good man.

By Army Orders, Washington
4. October 1889. Surgeon B. F. Pope
was transferred from Ft. Clark
Texas, to Whipple Barracks, Arizona

The family will be composed of

1. Major B. F. Pope U. S. A
2. Sarah Lee Pope, nee Boston
3. Gustavus Dibrell Pope
4. Charles Stockton Pope
5. Saxton Temple Pope
6. Ben. Helwe Pope, and
7. Reginald Pope. ———

P.S. ——— 14th October 1889.

A visit to Dr. Samson reveals
the fact that this number may
be increased during the year.

During the months of September
and October usually went
on Sundays to lunch with
Mr & Mrs Stevens Rock Creek
Went once to take dinner
with Dr. Samson, Penn Ark

Washington Sat. 2^d Nov 1889.
General Edward A Beale now
living at 28. Lexington Place
Lafayette Square has been a
warm personal friend of mine
since the early 50's. We have
camped together in California
and Arizona, crossed the Atlantic
together in 1867. and enjoyed
the luxuries of London Paris
San Francisco New York and
Washington in various ways.
Mrs Beale (nee Fawcett) is a
charming woman and the
girls estimable ladies.

General Beale accompanied
me on a visit to Attorney Genl
Miller and delivered an "Oration"
in my behalf. If anything
ever comes of it, it will be
duly recorded in this book
otherwise not. but the obli-
-gation for Courtesy and friendship
is here recorded. — E.D.P.

Washington Monday
2^d December 1889 -

Attended the opening of the
51st Congress, composed of
325. Members

84. Senators.

In the House of Representatives
necessary for a quorum 166 -
1/5th of Members, present can call
the year and days indefinitely. *
No power exists to force a
Member of Congress to vote.

With the privilege of the
floor I met some old friends.
Not many - The Majority of
my colleagues in the 38th
Congress, 25 years ago have
gone to join the great Majority.
P.S.

The new rules adopted by the
51st Congress changed all this -
much to the benefit of Legislation.

Washington 1. May 1890 =
Employed by the Department
of Agriculture upon the
"Artesian Wells Investigation"
at a salary of \$5. per day.

1. September 1890 -
Appointed by the Department
of Agriculture Statistical Agent
for the Territory of Arizona.

Tuesday 23rd September 1890.
Left Washington for Arizona.

Thursday 25th Sept arrived in
Memphis and remained
four days with my sister
Mrs. Elizabeth A. Shepherd
278. Linden St. -

The family consists of
Mr. Shepherd widow of
Joseph H. Shepherd. -

Anna Simmons, Widow of
Jule Simmons. —
Joseph H. Shepherd Jr
Wife and two children
Samuel Bolton
Charles Frederick Shepherd
Stonewall Jackson Shepherd
Wife and one child —
Joseph Shepherd Simmons
Sion Simmons and
Mary Simmons. —

Thursday 30th Left New Orleans.
Friday 3rd October
Arrived at Phoenix Arizona
"Lemmo Hotel."

24th December 1891.
Gustavus Debrille Pope (prussian)
Appointed Aid de Camp to the
Governor of Arizona with the
rank of 1st Lieutenant of Infantry
National guard of Arizona

28th June 1890.

Elected a Member of The
"Society of The Sons of The
American Revolution"
District of Columbia Socy
No. 115. District Society
" 1915. National Society.

1891.

Elected President of the
"Arizona Historical Society"
Phoenix

1892.

Elected Councilor of The
"American Institute of Civics"
Office
New York City

"Hole-in-The Rock"

13th April 1892 -
filed an entry in the
United States Land office
at Tucson Arizona
on the North West quarter
of Section four, Township
One North, Range 4. East
as a Homestead.
Land office no. 1688.

Recorded
in the Office of Records
Maricopa County
18. April 1892.

Book 4 = Miscellaneous
Page 626: —

10th January 1895

Appointed by the President and Regents of the University of Arizona to take charge of the Agricultural Experiment Station Grand Avenue, Phoenix
Assumed charge the same day with Frederick C. Hansen a native of Copenhagen Denmark as Assistant
The cause of taking this place was for the benefit of my health.

13th May 1895. Fredrick Hansen left the service and I employed Frederick Luskford, a neighbors son. —

Thursday 13 June 1895.
Turned out of the
Agricultural Expt Station
Grand Avenue, Phoenix
by Theo. B. Comstock
President of the
University of Arizona

Territory of Arizona, county of Maricopa:

In the district court in and for the county of Maricopa and territory of Arizona:
Charles D. Poston, plaintiff, vs. Theodore B. Comstock, president of the university of Arizona, Frederick Lunsford and C. F. Ainsworth.

To the Hon. A. C. Baker, Judge of said Court:

The above named plaintiff complains of the above named defendants and alleges:

First. That the plaintiff is a citizen of the United States and a resident of Maricopa county and territory of Arizona, and the defendant, Theodore B. Comstock, is a resident of Pima county, territory of Arizona, and the defendants Frederick Lunsford and C. F. Ainsworth are residents of Maricopa county, territory of Arizona.

Second. That on the 13th day of June, 1895, plaintiff was in lawful possession, and entitled to the possession, and is now entitled to the possession of a certain house and lands situated about two miles west of Phoenix, in the county of Maricopa and territory of Arizona, known as the agricultural experimental station.

Third—That on the 13th day of June, A. D. 1895, the defendants did by trickery unlawfully dispossess plaintiff of aforesaid property under a fraudulent process of law.

Fourth—That the defendants procured the arrest of plaintiff on a warrant issued by C. W. Johnstone, a justice of the peace in and for Phoenix precinct, county of Maricopa and territory of Arizona, on a false charge made and sworn to by Frederick Lunsford. While the plaintiff was under arrest and in the custody of an officer in the city of Phoenix, the defendants did enter upon and take possession of the aforesaid property and deprived plaintiff of possession and forcibly ejected him therefrom.

Fifth—That the statement aforesaid made and sworn to by Frederick Lunsford was false, and was made on the suggestion of and by the reward and advice of said Theodore B. Comstock, and was a trick resorted to by the defendants for the sole purpose of unlawfully entering upon and taking possession of said property during plaintiff's absence. That during the time the plaintiff was in custody of the sheriff and the court his personal property was thrown out of the house called the station house and remained exposed for twenty-four hours, during which time a valuable part of said personal property was lost and taken by Frederick Lunsford and other parties unknown to plaintiff.

Therefore plaintiff prays judgment of the court for restitution of possession of aforesaid property, and such other and further relief as justice requires, and damages for the wrong done and injury suffered.

(Signed)

CHARLES D. POSTON.

The Legislature of
Arizona at its 20th
Session passed an
Act granting me a
pension for life,
on account of public
services. -

Approved 15th March 1899

~~Wednesday~~ Tuesday.

June 25th 1982 -

Charles D. Pastor
was found dead in the
home he occupied in
Phoenix - Arizona.

He died alone in
abject poverty and
squalor. "

How Poston Founded Yuma.

In 1861 Professor Raphael Pumpelly described Yuma as a place consisting of one house, and says that Col. C. D. Poston, now of the Florence Land Office, gave him the following account of its origin:

Soon after the purchase of Arizona, Poston had organized a party and explored the new region. Wishing to raise capital in California to work a valuable mine, he was going there (in 1854 or 1855) with his party, when they reached the Colorado river at this point. The ferry belonged to a German (Jaeger) whose fares for the party would have amounted to about \$25. Having no money, they encamped near the ferry to hold a council over this unexpected turn of affairs, when Poston, with the ready wit of an explorer, hit upon the expedient of paying the ferryage in city lots. Setting the engineer (Herman Ehrenberg) of the party, and under him the whole force, at work with the instruments and a great display of signal-staffs, they soon had the city laid out in squares and streets, and represented in due form on an elaborate map, not forgetting water lots and a steam ferry. Attracted by the unusual proceedings, the owner of the ferry crossed the river and began to interrogate the busy surveyors, by whom he was referred to Poston. On learning from that gentleman that a city was being founded so near his own land, the German became interested; and as the great future of the place was unfolded in glowing terms, and the necessity of a steam ferry for the increasing trade dwelt upon, he became enthusiastic and began negotiations for several lots. The result was the sale of a small part of the embryo city and the transportation of the whole party over in part payment for one lot—[Hinton's Hand Book.